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GERMANS CONTINUE TO GRIMLY THWART RED ARMY ADVANCE

Situation Still Grave on W. Prussia Front—Germans Evacuate Zinten

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—Aside from the West Prussian front where the situation at present is still very grave, there are no changes on the Eastern Front from an operational standpoint. The Soviets have not stopped their hitherto utmost violent breakthrough attempts against the German barrier position on the long stretched northern flank of Zhukov's offensive front northwest of Arnswalde-Pyritz line. Realizing that the German defense front has been strengthened during the past few days the Soviets obviously want, first, to bring forward fresh reserves. But violent attacks are being continued by Rokossovski's units on the West Prussian front on both sides of the Vistula and in Tucheler Heath.

Soviet Aims Frustrated

Although the Soviets were able to gain some ground in a northerly direction the situation has not changed appreciably. The Soviets were able neither to break through nor realize their intention of rolling up the German main battle line. An attempt to advance on the lower course of the Vistula was frustrated by tenacious German defense. At any rate the situation in West Prussian area now as before is critical.

In East Prussia the Soviet armies continued their onslaught against Koenigsberg with especially strong pressure.

On the southern front of the capital, Zinten had to be left to the Soviets after severe fighting. On the other hand, attacks from Samland against Pillau again broke down under German artillery fire.

The German defenders in Courland were also able to frustrate repeated attacks with the focal points near Prekuln and Boblen. Extremely active German defense moves in the course of numerous counterattacks prevented the Soviets from breaking up the German front.

During the past 24 hours extremely severe fluctuating actions took place in the area of Loewenberg-Lauban-Goerlitz with the final result that the impetus of the Soviet attacks has been broken and the Soviets flung back north of Goerlitz toward the north and northeast to their original positions. A planned thrust against Saxony in the general direction against Bautzen for the time being has failed.

High Losses Suffered

The Soviets suffered extremely heavy losses while attempting to take the Guben bridgehead by a coup de main without succeeding in reaching their goal. The battle for Breslau especially increasing in intensity south and southwest of the city again ended with complete German defensive success. Breslau is still tying down very strong forces of Konev which are badly needed to cover his left flank.

The German panzer grenadiers shattered the last remainders of the Soviet bridgehead west of Gran. Two anti-tank bolts which the Soviets had established there were overpowered by the Germans who captured 13 heavy anti-tank guns, besides destroying 11 other guns.

800,000 U.S. Casualties

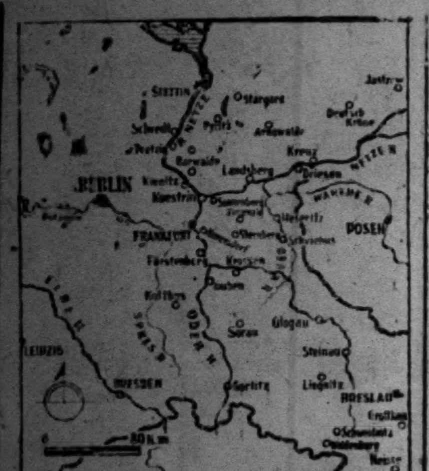
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—The casualty lists of the United States army and navy exceed over 800,000 since Pearl Harbor, according to a joint statement issued today by the War and Navy Departments, says a Washington report. The army placed its losses are over 711,000 including approximately 138,000 killed, 408,000 wounded, 92,000 missing and 60,000 prisoners of war. It added that more than 207,000 wounded have been returned to duty. The navy declared its casualties are just under 90,000.

Soviets Lose 15,000,000 Men

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Maurice Hindus, well known American newspaperman, writing in yesterday's issue of the New York Herald Tribune, states that the Soviet Union has lost 15,000,000 men in the current war, according to a New York dispatch. It is not clear whether Hindus refers only to the combatant forces or includes the noncombatants in his figure.



ATTACKS BY CANADIANS SLACKEN IN KLEVE AREA

Dealt Severe Counterblows by German Panzer Grenadiers And Parachutists

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—German military quarters stated today that the new anti-Axis wholesale offensive with which General Eisenhower intends to open the gate to the German industrial area and to the north of the German plain has not developed yet and that the real clash between the German Wehrmacht forces and the Anglo-Americans is still to come.

These quarters pointed out that of the five armies which have been concentrated for the big offensive not even half are being employed in the attacks carried out at present, namely on the northern wing of the presumptive offensive front by the 1st Canadian army and at its southern wing by the Amercian 3rd army while in the center two-thirds of the British 2nd army as well as the entire American 9th and 1st armies are still being kept bock.

The real battle between the German and enemy forces is still to come, they declared, regardless of how fierce the fighting is at present in the focal points of the Western Front.

Canadians Checked

These focal points have remained the same for weeks. Between the lower Rhine and Meuse the Canadian and British forces are still continuing their pressure against the German bolt positions which in the north are protecting the German Meuse front. Thus far the enemy forces have not succeeded in prying open this bolt and gaining sufficient space for deployment necessary for large-scale operations against the coveted industrial area.

Fighting news from this sector said that attacks by the 1st Canadian army in the Kleve area have slackened greatly in the face of strong counterblows dealt by the German panzer grenadiers and parachutists. Yesterday's attacks launched by the Canadians south and west of Goch collapsed with heavy losses.

As slow and costly and at the same time far less promising from an operational point of view is the battle being waged by the American 3rd army on the southern wing of this presumptive offensive front. There they are butting against the German salient jutting out as far as the Our River. German quarters predict that if the main offensive thrust on the Roer front is waiting for the armies of Generals Crear and Patton to reach fully their operative objectives the start of the big push may take still longer.

While it is obvious that the rolling up of the German positions in the Our-Prum sector from the flanks is progressing too slowly at frightfully high cost, Patton's American 3rd army troops are being employed in frontal charges along the entire central front from the southeastern fringe of Schnee-Eifel to the upper reaches of the Our. Despite overwhelmingly greater forces, they have thus far only entered the German positions at few places.

Americans Driven Back

On the northern wing, the 3rd army forces stormed Pronsfeld, Masthorn and Stalbach in vain yesterday while from the southern flank the Americans attacked on both sides of Lahr. This fighting was still in progress last night. American assault troops attacked five times between Mettendorf and Bettingin towards the north, but were driven back each time.

Fighting between the Our and Prum is costing the Americans dearly, but thus far Patton has failed to encircle or wipe out the German formations in this sector. Nor was the German command compelled to send in additional reserves.

Damaskinos Escapes Death

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, February 22.—Archbishop Damaskinos, Regent of Greece, narrowly escaped assassination today when shots were fired at his car, according to an Athens report.

NIPPON HEROES, UNITS WIN COMMENDATIONS

Honored for Daring Action in Operations in Burma, Central China Areas

The great achievements accomplished by two Japanese heroes, one Garrison Company and seven Units commended by Army commanders for their feats in operations in the Burma area after October 1943 as well as in guard duty in the neighborhood of Ichang in Central China in September, 1944, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

The announcement follows:

"Those who have been cited by Army Commanders for taking part in operations in the Burma area after October 1943 as well as in guard duty in the neighborhood of Ichang, Central China, in September 1944, and whose achievements have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"Nu River operations

"The Wakiyama Raiding Unit under the command of Major Hiroo Wakiyama occupied Liushuikou, a strategic point, after charging into the midst of the enemy forces in the Nu River operations in October 1943 and cut off the enemy's retreat route thereby facilitating the operations for the annihilation of the enemy.

"Imphal operations

"Under the command of Major General Tsunoru Yamamoto, the Yamamoto Unit rushed into the area fronting Palel and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. And by restricting the activities of the numerically superior enemy forces, the Unit showed that it was the central driving force of the operations.

"The Inoue Surprise Attack Unit blasted 13 enemy planes in Palel airfield on July 3, 1944, throwing the enemy into confusion.

"First Class Private Yasuhei Watanabe, who was on sentry duty spotted the enemy troops moving to make an attack and on his way to report this fact he encountered 10-odd enemy soldiers headed by a British major. In a fierce attack, the Japanese soldier stabbed the British major to death and drove back the other enemy soldiers. Furthermore, he siezed the case containing the order for an enemy brigade. As a result of this, the plans of the enemy became known to the Japanese Forces which were able to plan countermeasures.

"The Garrison Company at Fort White and the 8198 Height, upon securing a strategic point in the offensive operations in the Imphal area, smashed the persistent enemy counterdrives under violent shelling bombing for more than two months and successfully accomplished its duties despite the fact that the majority of the members of the company were killed or wounded.

"Commanded by Colonel Mokichi Kobayashi, the Kobayashi Unit completed the construction of a strategic road after overcoming all hardships and obstacles thereby facilitating the activities of the Japanese Forces in the Imphal operations.

"Lieutenant Masanori Uchiyama as a Unit Commander in the Manipur River Crossing Operations accomplished his duties in face of attacks by enemy planes. He personally destroyed 12 time-bombs out of numerous explosives which had been dropped near a bridge on September 2. While carrying one of these bombs, it exploded and he met glorious death.

"The Sasahara Unit under the command of Colonel Masahiko Sasahara dashed deep into the enemy position after crushing the enemy forces on the steep hill on the right bank of the Manipur River and cut off the Silchar road. In mobile operations, the Unit successfully attained its difficult duties in keeping with the teachings of the Unit Commander who was killed in gallant action.

"The Tanaka Unit successfully checked the persistent pursuit drive of numerically superior enemy forces in the deployment operations on a 400-kilometers line from Bishenpur for more than 100 days after overcoming untold difficulties. Having accomplished its task, the Unit immediately prepared for the following operations.

"Central China operations

"The Suga Unit commanded by Colonel Dokyo Suga despite the fact that it did not have many men at its disposal blasted the enemy's furtive movements while defending a point near Ichang in Central China. At dawn of September 16, last year, when one enemy division started an offensive by crossing the Yangtze River, the Unit annihilated the enemy troops after fighting valiantly under the excellent leadership of the commander."

Sublieutenant Nakamura Is Cited For Sterling Action on Yiojima

Destruction of Over 20 Enemy Tanks by Commander Of Rapid-Firing Gun Unit Is Brought To August Imperial Knowledge

The granting of a citation to Sublieutenant Sadao Nakamura, Commander of a Rapid Firing Gun Section, who inflicted heavy blows on the enemy tank forces which landed on Yiojima on February 19 has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

The announcement follows:

"A citation had previously been granted to Sublieutenant Sadao Nakamura who inflicted heavy blows on the enemy tanks that landed on Yiojima Island on February 19, 1945, and this fact was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on February 23."

CITATION

"Sublieutenant Sadao Nakamura,
"Commander of a Rapid Firing Gun Section.

"At dawn of February 19, 1945, when the enemy landed on Yiojima Island, Sublieutenant Nakamura personally operated a gun in a battle with enemy tanks which attacked in waves, putting 20-odd machines out of action at the outset of the fight. The Sublieutenant's marksmanship was superb, for each bullet fired from his gun hit its mark. As a result of this, he greatly facilitated the operation of the Japanese Forces.

His military achievements are outstanding and his actions fully demonstrate the essence of the Rapid Firing Gun Units of the Imperial Forces. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

February 20, 1945,
Supreme Commander of the
Japanese Army Forces in
the Ogasawara Area."

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE SET FOR CRIMEA DECISIONS

Churchill Informs House of Commons; Debate Next Week on Polish Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill informed the House of Commons today that he would demand a vote of confidence on the decisions made at the Crimea Conference, according to a London report. He said that the government would ask for a vote particularly with reference to "unity of action in peacetime as in war."

It was also announced that the debate scheduled for next week will center on the Polish issue.

The spokesmen of the British Government are said to be openly confident of getting a "blanket endorsement" of the Crimea decisions.

3 Days Set for Debate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—Latest reports concerning the eagerly-waited British Parliament debate on the Crimea Conference have it that the Government has decided to give the Parliament three days instead of two for the debate scheduled to open next Tuesday, according to a London dispatch. The change was effected to allow unrestricted expression of opinion by the members of all parties.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that next week's debate on the Crimea Conference would take place on the following Government motion. "This House approves the declaration of the joint policy agreed to by the three Powers at the Crimea Conference and in particular welcomes the plan to maintain unity of action not only in achieving final defeat of the common enemy, but thereafter as in time of war."

Regarding Churchill's statement that he was going to ask for a vote of confidence, Aneurin Bevan, Labor member, declared, "While the Government is obviously entitled to ask for a vote of confidence in this matter, will it take into consideration that one part of the declaration of the conference refers to certain private decisions arrived at and does the language of the resolution commit us to support matters which are hidden from our gaze?" Eden replied, "Certainly it does not."

Plan New Near East Setup

Domei

GENEVA, February 22.—Contradicting Reuter's report on the Alexandria Conference, the United Press reported from Cairo today that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had arrived at an agreement regarding a new political setup in the Near East.

United Press further evealed that Roosevelt and Churchill plan to affiliate Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Trans-Jordan as well as a part of Palestine. The remaining part of Palestine is to become a Jewish state, its was added.

Soviet Industry Base

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—A large heavy industry base, covering an area of 296 acres, has been completed by the Soviet Government at Krasnoyarsk, along the Yenisei River, in Central Siberia, according to a Moscow dispatch. Work on the plant started today. Arms and ammunitions and other industrial products will be manufactured at this new industrial center.

HEAVY FIGHTING RAGES THROUGHOUT MANILA CITY

Enemy's Desperate Attempts to Enter Old Walled Fort Are Frustrated

By H. HIRAYAMA

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 23.—Enemy forces attempting to penetrate into the old walled fort of Manila have been repulsed by the Japanese Forces, but the fighting rages with unabated fury throughout the city.

Entrenched behind the skeletons of high modern buildings as the Central Post Office, the Municipal Hall, Manila Hotel, University of the Philippines building and other buildings in the old walled fort, Intramuros and the neighboring areas, the Japanese Garrison Units are striking forcefully back at the enemy. Furious fighting is also taking place near the Nichols airfield, the entire Pasay area in the southern section of Manila, Paco vicinity and along the coast centering around the Polo Club.

Growing impatient over the slow progress of attempts to penetrate into the old walled fort staunchly defended by Japanese Units under the command of Major Nouchi, the enemy stated that he would start a destructive offensive. On February 21 terrific enemy artillery bombardment commenced. Toward evening of the same day, the enemy forced a break into one corner of the old fort with three tanks and 500 infantry. The Japanese Force immediately counterattacked the enemy thrust. One Unit of the Japanese Navy was dispatched instantly to re-enforce the spot. The combined Army and Navy Units fought furiously and in a literal struggle for every inch of the ground finally succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

At the Nichols airfield and Pasay area, the Japanese Units are led by the dauntless Major Mineo. These Units, resorting to their forte of shock attacks, are daily cutting deeply into the enemy. The morale of the men runs at high pitch.

The Navy Units are commanded by Lieutenants Hiroyasu Mizutani and Yukio Nishimura. They are conducting closing-in attack in perfect order against a large enemy force confronting them. In embittered fighting near Paco six enemy tanks were damaged, 400 enemy soldiers killed or wounded and a large number of arms seized.

Although encircled by the gradually augmenting enemy's 11th Air Borne Unit, the XX Navy Unit, commanded by Second Sublieutenant Masao Eguchi, has not bulged a bit under the enemy pressure. It is inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and is firmly holding its positions.

At Corregidor the Japanese Army and Navy Garrisons in united efforts have taken up their positions in the hills and the jungles. In grim combats with the enemy they are exacting big casualties. The Japanese artillery positions, still remaining intact on the island, are pounding their shells at the enemy ships off the coast. More than a dozen enemy ships have been set ablaze. The north and south straits are still under rigid control of the Japanese Forces and enemy ships are kept from entering Manila Bay.

Fighting on Corregidor

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—The Japanese Garrison entrenched within the old Spanish castle sector in Manila is continuing bombardment and machine-gun attacks against the American invasion forces surrounding the castle with increasing fierceness, according to a report from a United Press war correspondent in Manila.

Meanwhile, an Associated Press dispatch on February 19 said that the Japanese Troops on Corregidor Island were locked in fierce hand-to-hand battle with American paratroops everywhere. A Japanese contingent, the dispatch said, penetrated the battalion headquarters at the former parade ground on which the American para-troops landed on February 16. Colonel Jones, commander of the American forces in the same sector, is quoted to have stated that the Japanese had rushed to the area surrounding the battalion headquarters, dealing a heavy blow to an American company.

NIPPON COUNTER-DRIVES STOP ENEMY ON YIOJIMA

Failure of Invaders to Make Appreciable Gains Admitted By Nimitz Headquarters

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—The fact that the American marine corps on Yiojima have failed to make any appreciable advance despite furious support by guns, mortars and other arms, following the landing of another marine division due to the constant and furious Japanese counterthrusts, was admitted by the headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, in its announcement of the war situation today.

In this connection, a UP frontline dispatch stated today as follows:

The marines who had been gradually advancing northward toward the central airfield, have suffered a severe set-back. The Japanese in the southern sector have increased their resistance, and the Americans are attacking the Japanese entrenched at Suribachiyama, with tanks and other firearms. On the afternoon of February 21, the Japanese east of Suribachiyama launched a fierce counterattack, and the Americans suffered the loss of four tanks.

As the opposing forces are engaged in pitched struggles, the American land operations cannot be covered by the air force. Heavily armed with tanks, guns, machine-guns and other weapons the Americans are engaged in embittered struggles for every inch of ground. Besides those actually fighting, the others who are engaged in sanitary activities and unloading supply goods, are being constantly exposed to Japanese fire. With the recent landing of another division of the marine corps, the American ground forces now comprise three divisions, of some 40,000 strong.

Whole Island Is Battlefield

Describing the bloody battles being staged on Yiojima, M. Lansberg, who is accompanying the American forces made the following report:

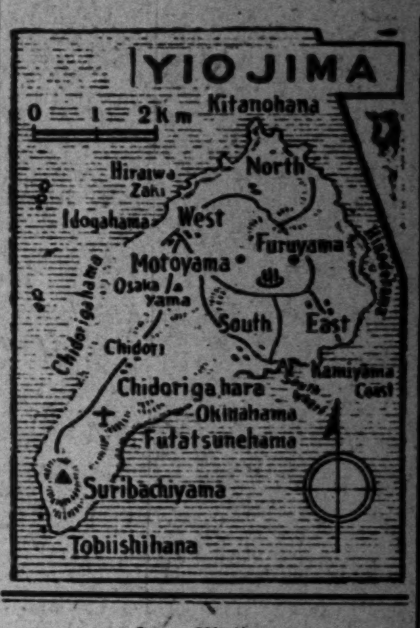
"We cannot point to any particular spot on Yiojima as the frontline. The whole island enveloped by dense fog during daylight and in complete darkness at night, has been converted into a battlefield. The vicinity of the south airdrome to which the marine corps advanced on February 19 might be called the frontline on the island, or it may be said to have moved to the foot of Suribachiyama—anywhere that bombs fall may be called the firing line on the island. There is no safe spot on the island which is only five miles in circumference. The Japanese apparently know how to utilize everything available on the island cleverly covering the pillboxes and caves which they had constructed.

"The marines are battling with the Japanese who are determined to defend the shoreline in order to guard the Japanese mainland, 700 miles away. The Americans have already used several thousand tons of bombs and other explosives, constantly attacking the Japanese from the sea and air, but the Japanese resistance has not lessened in the least. On the third day of the landing operation on Yiojima, the Americans realized that they were locked in the most difficult engagement ever witnessed in the Pacific area. No one can predict how long it will take the Americans to blast the island."

Deadly Struggle On

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—In the vicinity of Suribachiyama and in the north of the south airfield on Yiojima, fiercest battles are raging day and night, with the opposing forces locked in deadly struggles for each inch of ground, according to American reports from Yiojima.



In this connection, the headquarters of the Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, made the following announcement yesterday:

"The Americans in the southern sector of the island are battling with the Japanese entrenched near Suribachiyama. Both in the north and south, the Americans are being subjected to furious Japanese attacks with machine-guns, trench mortars and rocket guns. On the night of February 20, the Americans attacked the Japanese with ship-guns and flare bombs."

The following statement was made yesterday by a NBC correspondent:

"The Japanese are a tough enemy, skilled in fighting technique. Despite the fact that the American land forces are being protected by aircraft and ship-guns, they have not been able to make any appreciative advance. Our marines being exposed to Japanese fire day and night, have not slept at all for the last 48 hours. There is no doubt that the Japanese have been well-prepared for the American invasion."

A UP correspondent, also stated that the marines have come to call Suribachiyama "mortar hill" because of the severity of Japanese fire from the caves and other hidings.

Describing the fierce battles raging near Suribachiyama he said:

"The vicinity of Suribachiyama is completely fortified with guns, and furthermore, pill-boxes have been constructed by the Japanese at every 10 feet or so. Every member of the marine corps who attempted to climb the hill was subjected to fierce machine-gun fire. The American forces have found it most difficult to effect a further advance their advance being obstructed by the Japanese guns, mortar and other arms while the topographical condition is most unfavorable for the Americans. The Japanese hiding in the caves camouflaged with foliage are putting up deadly and stiff resistance against the Americans. The Japanese are resorting to their usual tactics of shock attacks while some are employing rocket guns for the first time in the Pacific area."

An AP correspondent reported as follows in connection with the war situation on Yiojima Island:

"The American officers and men well-experienced in landing operations on Guadalcanal Island and others in the Pacific, carried out the landing operations on Yiojima. Vice-Admiral Richmond Turner who headed all the landing operations on Yiojima, had commanded the operations on the Solomons, Gilbert Islands, Marshall group and Marianas. Lieutenant General Holland Smith, Commander of the U.S. Marine Corps in the Pacific, also participated in the Tarawa operation. Rear Admiral Harry Hill under whose command were placed transports and landing barges, also had taken part in the Gilbert Marshall and Mariana operation Rear Admiral William Blandy was commissioned with the task of smashing the Japanese defense positions with battleships, aircraft carriers, destroyers, warships equipped with rocket guns and minesweepers. The Fifth Marine Division was under the command of Major General Keller I. Rockey."

U.S. USING SUPPLY CONVOY

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—The American Pacific Fleet is making use of a convoy for supply and repair purposes, according to a dispatch from Omiyajima. With such a convoy, the fleet does not need to return to a land base for supply and repair, it is stated.

The convoy for these purposes is known as the Tenth Squadron, and is said to be provided with enough gasoline to drive 30,700 motor cars for one year, lubricating oil for 465,000 motor cars, and food to feed a town of the size of Brisbane for 30 days.

Lone B-29 Raids Osaka

One B 29 bomber carried out a raid over Osaka City at 5 a.m. on Friday.

ATTRITIVE WARFARE BIG BLOW TO ENEMY IN YIOJIMA FIGHTING

U.S. Casualties Top 4,500—Little Change in Situation During Past 24 Hours

Bitter battle is raging ceaselessly on Yiojima day in and day out although no important changes have taken place on the fire-lying line in the past 24 hours or so.

Nevertheless, after 5:50 p.m. on February 21 the Japanese Garrison Forces on the island observed 10-odd large pillars of flame on the horizon southeast of Yiojima which are believed to be the war results obtained by the Japanese Special Attack Corps in its offensive drive.

Facing the strong Japanese counteroffensives, U.S. landed forces are struggling with difficulty, having already suffered a loss of over 4,500 killed and wounded in the four-day operations.

Continuing their relentless onslaughts in an effort to hold the island to the last, Imperial officers and men garrisoned on Yiojima are operating in a decisive battle with their spirit and morale high. Launching a series of shock attacks the Japanese are gaining great success in their war of attrition against the invaders.

According to an enemy field report, the Americans have sustained tremendous personnel losses and are facing far more difficult fighting than in the Saipan operations while their movements are being greatly hampered by Japanese shock attacks with the rocket guns.

Bomb Enemy Cruisers

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 23.—Japanese Air Units launched severe attacks on a group of enemy cruisers in the waters southwest of the Ogasawara Islands toward evening on February 21.

Chichijima Island of the Ogasawara Group was raided by 70 large enemy deck-planes from the night of February 21 until yesterday evening. Japanese Units on Hahajima Island shot down or damaged eight of the 40 enemy carrier-based aircraft that raided the island between the afternoon of February 21 and yesterday afternoon.

Fighting Front Unchanged

By K. KONDO

Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 22.—It is three days now since the enemy landed on Yiojima.

During the interval the invaders have been unable to advance even a foot in the face of the Japanese who have met the enemy and are now engaged in a fierce fight. In this way not the slightest change has been observable in the front between the Japanese and the enemy since the evening of February 20.

By sustained efforts the enemy has established bridgeheads on the southern pier and the southern airfield and has landed nearly 20,000 troops on the southern coast in operations that proceeded during day and night to reinforce its strength on the island.

The progress of the landing of these reinforcements was marked by a brisk exchange of artillery fire between the Japanese and the Americans.

At 6 p.m. on February 21 there were indications that the enemy had established its first line extending from the western landing place, the Chidori port, Funamidai and Tobisagodai to the southern landing place. Subsequently, it is observable that the enemy was mustering its tanks and infantry in a hollow on the south side of Funamidai.

Shortly afterward the southern slope of the southern airfield and the neighborhood of the landing place was [illegible] position to be filled with enemy troops and military equipment and materials, presenting a scene of indescribable confusion.

As to the Americans on the north side of the airfield, there is yet only a sprinkling of them, dotting this spot and that.

The enemy has now commenced a severe bombardment of the neighborhood of the northern position and is finding itself confronted by the Japanese who are in the highest spirits.

Our northern positions are located in the high-lying ground of the island and is one which is constructed by the Japanese with the greatest care [illegible] any real menace [illegible] in the expectation of [illegible] a day when they would have to face such a menace, and [illegible] fend and [illegible]

[illegible]ETS GET LION'S SHARE [illegible] LEND-LEASE LAST YEAR

[illegible] More Than Half of All [illegible]plies From U.S.—Crowley Reveals Details

Special to the Nippon Times

[illegible]SBON, February 21.—The U.S. [illegible] today reported that more [illegible] one-half of all the materials [illegible] to the anti-Axis last year under [illegible] Lend-Lease Act went to the [illegible] forces, according to a Washington report.

[illegible] further report reveals that the [illegible]-Lease expenditures exceeded [illegible],000,000,000 up to last December. [illegible] was disclosed that the Soviet [illegible] had received 800,000 trucks [illegible] Britain 80,000, and that the [illegible] Union would also receive [illegible] planes and Britain 8,600.

Lend-Lease Activities Given

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 21.—In his [illegible] report to Congress covering the activities of the Lend-Lease program from its beginning in [illegible], 1941 to the end of 1944, Leo [illegible] Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic [illegible], disclosed that America [illegible] supplied nearly $35,000,000,000 [illegible] of goods and services to its [illegible] up to the end of last year. [illegible]-Lease assistance, that is, about [illegible] per cent had gone to four countries, namely, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union, China and France, he pointed out. He said that most of the remainder had been used for equipping merchant ships and airmen in such countries as Norway, the Netherlands, Greece and Yugoslavia. Supplies had also been sent to Polish and Yugoslav prisoners of war.

Crowley also disclosed that Lend-Lease supplies valued at $1,760,000,000 had been sent to China and India up to December 1, 1944. He emphasized that during the first 11 months of 1944, Lend-Lease aid had kept pace with the increasing manpower fighting. During these months, he said, China had received [illegible] per cent of the total supplies sent [illegible] the entire Lend-Lease program. In addition, nearly [illegible] worth of supplies had been sent to the United States' commanding generals for subsequent transfer to China under the Lend-Lease program.

Crowley promised that China would look forward to a steadily increasing stream of supplies. Therefore, he pointed out, there was [illegible] need of an efficient military transportation system in China itself. [illegible] said, transportation [illegible] China would be facilitated by the [illegible] Stilwell Road and by [illegible] pipe-line now under construction bringing gasoline and [illegible]. This would also supply Chinese [illegible] American airmen now engaged [illegible] against Japan from bases in [illegible].

[illegible] Trucks to China

[illegible] also reported to Congress that [illegible] of [illegible] American trucks [illegible] be delivered to China. He [illegible] that 1,000 Chinese [illegible] be sent to the United States [illegible] technicians while [illegible] American technicians would [illegible] to China to train additional [illegible] of Chinese to repair and [illegible] trucks and automotive [illegible]. He pointed out that [illegible] this transportation system [illegible] established, the combined [illegible] of the United Nations would [illegible] to launch new and greater [illegible] from China. He said that [illegible] December 1, 1944, most of the [illegible] sent to the China-Burma-[illegible] theater could not be brought [illegible] China in spite of airborne transport of more than 30,000 tons [illegible] to China over the Himalaya [illegible], a portion of these shipments were stock piled up for shipment when the new land route [illegible] opened. He revealed that [illegible] of the equipment and supplies were used by the combined [illegible] in Burma including Chinese [illegible] who cleared the path for [illegible] American engineers and Chinese [illegible] building the Stilwell Road. [illegible] furthermore pointed out [illegible] many war production supplies [illegible] gone to India. But India, he [illegible] was a major United Nations [illegible] center which was turning out large quantities of ammunition not only for her own troops but [illegible] Chinese, American and British [illegible]. Crowley indicated that [illegible] industrial capacity had [illegible] increased since the war [illegible] and that she was converting [illegible] factories to war production. [illegible] also elaborated to Congress [illegible] point in the Lend-Lease [illegible], namely, the reverse [illegible] activity. He disclosed [illegible] United States had received [illegible] of $1,000,000,000 worth of [illegible] Lend-Lease supplies and [illegible] most of it from the British [illegible]wealth. He said that increasing quantities were also being [illegible] by France, Belgium and [illegible]. In the Pacific, [illegible] New Zealand had contributed much to the reverse Lend-Lease program, he pointed out. [illegible] had supplied thousands of landing craft, barges, tugs and other craft necessary for [illegible] warfare in the Pacific. [illegible] also supplied American [illegible] blankets, shoes, socks, [illegible] mattresses numbering in the millions.

Australia, Crowley said, had produced almost all the tires and tubes used by the Anglo-American forces in the Southwest Pacific last year. The food received from Australia and New Zealand as a reverse Lend-Lease was equivalent to 16 times the value of the farming implements supplied these countries under the Lend-Lease program, he revealed.

The reverse Lend-Lease, he said, was not in terms of dollars alone. Crowley pointed out that the Soviet Union had lost 5,300,000 soldiers in addition to millions of civilians who had met their death from German attacks. And millions of Chinese, he said, had been killed by the Japanese troops. He disclosed that the British armed forces had suffered 527,000 casualties by December 1, 1944, and that the other armed forces had suffered proportionately heavy losses.

Crowley also said that the Lend-Lease aid to the Republics of Latin America amounted to $307,000,000 up to December 1, 1944. He recalled that this amount was about three-quarters of one per cent of the total shipments to all countries. From this report, Congress learned that more than 34 per cent of the supplies shipped to Latin America had consisted of airlanes and airplane parts.

In conclusion, Crowley emphasized China too had participated in the reverse Lend-Lease program by building huge air bases for American Super-Fortresses and other American planes. Also, he said, the American air force in China depended on the efficiency of China's air raid warning system which he praised as being "the finest and most efficient in the world." He also acknowledged that China, like the Soviet Union, had suffered heavy manpower losses. But, he stressed, the most important return America had received from Lend-Lease supplies had been "the hastening of the day of final victory over the common enemy."

11 Vessels Torpedoed By Reich Warcraft Off Great Yarmouth

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—German motor torpedo-boats blasted 11 enemy ships totaling 32,000 tons in an attack on a strongly escorted anti-Axis convoy in the waters off Great Yarmouth, according to Transocean. It was added that the German motor torpedo-boats have been operating in the above waters since Wednesday night.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 22

Successful attacks against the enemy remnant at the Gran bridgehead and the repulsing of weak Soviet thrusts in the mountain roads southeast of Altsohl are reported from Hungary and Slovakia.

After the frustration of the enemy breakthrough attempts at Schwarzwasser and north of Ratibor the enemy in this battle zone made unsuccessful local attacks yesterday. Our troops consolidated their positions in counterattacks.

The focal points of the fighting in lower Silesia continued to be in the Zobten area, south of Breslau and in the Lauban-Guben area. The Soviets, attempting with strong formations to break through to Goerlitz and beyond the Neisse sector at Guben, were denied any success. The enemy suffered heavy casualties. In some sectors our troops recaptured in counterattacks ground which had temporarily been lost.

Between Heiderode in West Prussia and Mewe on the Vistula the Soviet pressure continued unabated. All enemy attacks broke down in face of our stiff resistance after insignificant initial successes. The garrisons of Posen and Graudenz continue to offer dogged resistance to the enemy.

The Soviet onrush against East Prussia grew in strength. In bitter fighting our troops held their positions with the exception of small dents and destroyed many enemy tanks and guns.

Our formations in Kurland, effectively supported by flak and Luftwaffe formations, smashed the enemy breakthrough attempts southeast of Libau and northwest of Doblen. Here the enemy lost in the course of the past two days, 141 tanks and 63 aircraft.

In the west the attacks by the Canadian 1st army in the area of Kleve decreased considerably in strength after the heavy counterblows that were delivered by our grenadiers and paratroop formations. The enemy yesterday made local attacks only in the area south and southwest of Goch which broke down with considerable losses to the enemy. From the southeastern edge of the Snowelfel and at the upper reaches of the Our River formations of the third American army continued their attacks. Despite numerical superiority they penetrated into our positions in a few sectors only. East of Vianden our grenadiers and panzer-grenadiers defended the battle zone against the majority of the enemy attacks.

Between the Moselle south of Remich and the lower Saar our troops are engaged in heavy defense fighting with strong enemy infantry and tank forces pressing in the direction of the Saar fortifications. In the suburbs of Forbach heavy street fighting flared up. Between the Spichern Heights and the Saar bitter fighting is in progress. Our troops captured numerous Americans in counterattacks.

In the Ttrusean Appenines in Central Italy where local fighting activity continues in the mountains northwest of Poretta the fighting for a mountain position in the Monte Belvedere area went on all day long.

American bombers yesterday made further terror attacks against Nuremberg and Vienna. Last night British terror planes dropped a large number of explosive and incendiary bombs on the residential quarters of Duisburg and other towns in the Rhenish-Westphalian area. The Reich capital, too, was raided by fast British fighter-bombers. The Anglo-Americans lost 117 planes, mostly four-engined bombers.

BRITISH BUSINESS FAVORS BRETTON WOODS SCHEME

Surprising Vote of 10 to 1 Revealed in Survey Conducted of Opinion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—The investigation conducted by Harold Whitehead and his staff on British business opinion on postwar planning and British-American economic relations has revealed the surprising fact that British business circles support the adoption of the Bretton Woods scheme by nearly 10 to 1, although the plan had met with disfavor on the part of many economic writers and not a few bankers and politicians, according to the City Editor of the News Chronicle.

The actual questions did not relate to the final acts of the Conference. However, the vote was emphatic and certainly cannot be explained away by relatively minor changes, the Editor writes. This expression of opinion, he states, should be given quite a lot of weight when the Bretton Woods agreement finally comes up in Parliament.

The question on postwar planning was: "What are the greatest hindrances in the formulation of postwar plans?" The replies given were that two of the biggest hindrances are lack of government guidance as to postwar economic policy and uncertainty as to the extent and duration of government control. The availability of labor or raw materials was considered of minor importance compared with the question of government control or lack of it.

Regarding British-American business relations, the Editor declared that was significant to find a large majority of the British business houses either desiring or expecting postwar arrangements with the United States regarding export market spheres in their own particular lines and sources of raw materials in their own lines.

In conclusion, the Editor comments: "It would be interesting to know what views American business houses would take on these questions. My guess is that they would show a very different outlook and it may well be that sections of the British industry, which base their hopes of postwar prosperity on our arrangements with their American competitors, have a rude awakening in store for them."

F.D.R. SET TO VISIT FRANCE

Will Make Trip in Spring or Summer to Confer With De Gaulle

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—The American Embassy in Paris disclosed that President Roosevelt plans to visit France for a conference with President Charles de Gaulle of the French Provisional Government in the late spring or early summer and will probably go to England on the same trip, according to a Paris report.

The announcement was made yesterday after Jefferson Caffery, U.S. Ambassador in Paris, returned to the French capital after meeting President Roosevelt near Algiers, the report added.

U.S. Solon Exhorts Negroes

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—A Negro congressman from New York, Adams Powell, today made a new appeal for more unity in the South before the faculty and students of Howard University, a Negro institution in Washington D.C., according to a Washington report. The newly elected Negro legislator from the famous Harlem district in New York City, said that the Negroes should stop their blind hatred for the South for he stated that it would result in the poisoning of those who hate "a new white man rising in the South." He urged the Negroes to cooperate with the South and with all the nation in building up a better society.

French Cabinet Backs Move

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—The refusal of French President General Charles de Gaulle to meet President Roosevelt in Algiers has met with the unanimous approval of the French Cabinet, it was learned today from Paris.

Dewey Extends Voting Hours

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York has signed a bill extending voting hours in the State of New York and also extending the period for the receipt of war ballots from servicemen overseas by three days, according to an Albany report.

Huge U.S. Steel Plant Forced to Stop Work As 8,600 Men Strike

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—A walkout halted all production today at the huge Pittsburgh works of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation despite a back-to-work order by President Philip Murray of the CIO, according to a dispatch from that city. Some 8,600 steel workers, all union members, were involved in the walkout, some because of overtime grievances. The stoppage began when 700 maintenance and boiler firemen walked out, the dispatch disclosed.

JAIL OR BIG FINE LOOMS FOR SLACKERS IN U.S.

Substitute Work or Fight Bill Carries Penalty Provisions For Violators

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—The substitute measure to the "Work or Fight" Bill now being studied by the U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee carries provisions for the imposition of heavy penalties on violators, namely, about one year's imprisonment or a fine of $10,000, according to a Washington dispatch.

The substitute manpower bill, which was criticized by some members of the committee who do not like the penalty features of the measure, is designed to cover all sections of America's working population, the report added.

Today, the Senate Military Affairs Committee will meet to make the final decision on the bill and there is no telling whether the jail amendment will survive the final verdict, says another Washington dispatch. Continuing, it said:

Yesterday, the "Work or Fight" Bill passed by the House was proclaimed as "dead" by Senator Albert Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, who said that the Senate Military Affairs Committee of which he is a member is all set to agree on a manpower draft that would not fine or send anybody to jail.

But the jail idea was resurrected late yesterday. Four members of the committee were absent when the amendment was passed imposing a fine of $10,000 or a year's imprisonment on anyone violating the proposed War Manpower Commission's control over labor.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press says that the Senate Military Affairs Committee made a snappy "about face" on the "Work or Jail" Bill. Previously it had seemed certain that the committee would approve a bill based largely on voluntary cooperation in channelling labor where it is most needed. Yesterday's sudden reversal came without warning. The bill now carries heavy penalty provisions plus regulations for voluntary cooperation and it will come before the committee today for a final decision.

SOLON HITS ARMY'S MOVE

Representative May to Probe Into Drafting of Communists

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—A Congressional investigation of the U.S. War Department's policy regarding acceptance of Communists for military services in the United States armed forces has been ordered by Representative Andrew J. May, Kentucky Democrat, who is the Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, according to a Washington report. He said an investigation will begin immediately.

The report said that the army on December 30 announced that Communists were acceptable for services provided their loyalty to their country over-rode their loyalty to the Communist Party. The army's move has been criticized by Representative John E. Rankin, Mississippi Democrat, who claims that it will permit widespread commissioning of Communists in the American forces.

Egyptian Chambers Meeting

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—The special session of the Egyptian Chambers of Deputies and Senate which is scheduled to be held on Saturday will be in camera, it was announced today, according to a Cairo dispatch. Premier Ahmed Maher, who has been constantly conferring with Egyptian leaders, today received Pasha Sabri Abu Alan, Secretary General of the Wafd, and communicated the decisions and policy of the Government. Alan then went to acquaint Pasha Nahas, head of the Wafd Party, with the details.

OFFENSIVE BY RED ARMY COMES TO STANDSTILL

Two Reasons Ascribed by Reich Commentator for Calm Between Guben and Stettin

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—The Moscow B.B.C. correspondent, Paul Winterton, reports that the Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front seems to have come to a standstill. His report follows:

"The excitement, caused by the big offensive, has temporarily at least abated. The nightly salutes by the guns at Moscow have been stopped for the time being. Everyone feels that there is an interim and that on wide stretches of the front the Soviet attacks have come to a standstill.

"The large territories of the former Polish Corridor have still to be occupied. Also, large parts of Pomerania will have to be completely occupied until Marshal Gregory Zhukov's troops can reach Stettin. An additional problem is that of the fortress of Breslau which no one believes will be easily conquered.

"On the Hungarian-Slovakian front the Soviets have encountered certain difficulties in coping with the German counterattacks.

"Long supply lines must be secured and the German counterattacks must be warded off. There will still be hard fighting and the fact must not be overlooked that supplies from the air to a certain extent facilitates resistance at fortified places, even in the case of complete encirclement. The occupation of such fortified places is often connected with certain political and ethical developments the importance of which may by far exceed that which is accorded them from the war economic point of view."

Two Possible Reasons

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—Two possible reasons for the calm on the front between Guben and Stettin were given by the German military commentator at noon today. The Soviets might be wanting to strengthen their northern flank which is threatened by the German countermeasures in south Pomerania, he said, or the Soviet operations between Guben and Goerlitz are not progressing as expected.

The German troops had once again taken up strong positions in the Neisse section against which the Soviets had been attacking in vain, the commentator continued. Few attempts to cross the river were made south of Guben, but the Germans prevented the formation of bridgeheads. While preparations for an attack have been completed by the Soviets between Fuerstenberg and Oderbruch, preliminary conditions for a large-scale offensive are yet lacking, he concluded.

Gallagher Hits Roosevelt

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—In a scathing attack on President Roosevelt today in the House of Representatives, Representative William Gallagher of Minnesota, delivering his maiden speech said, "I hate the President. I hate the members of the President's family, and I hate labor," says a Washington report. Following Gallagher's tirade, Representative James Fulton of Pennsylvania, speaking of Gallagher, declared: "I can tell the gentleman I would like to have him on my team."

Facts Worth Noting

Commonwealth of Australia

Duke of Gloucester—Governor-General

John Curtin—Prime Minister

Herbert V. Evatt—Minister for External Affairs

Francis M. Forde—Minister for the Army

Arthur S. Drakeford—Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation

Norman J. O. Makin—Minister for the Navy and Minister for Munitions

Joseph B. Chifley—Treasurer and Minister of Postwar Reconstruction

Joseph S. Collings—Minister for the Interior

John A. Beasley—Minister for Supply and Shipping

Edward J. Ward—Minister for Labor and National Service

William Scully—Commerce and Agriculture Minister

John J. Dedman—Minister for War Organization of Industry

J. O'Brien—Marine Transport Minister

Robert Semple—Public Works Minister

Arthur A. Calwell—Information Minister

William P. Ashley—Postmaster-General

Richard V. Keane—Minister of Trade and Customs

Donald S. Cameron—Aircraft Production Minister

Charles W. Frost—Minister for Repatriation and Minister for War Service Homes

James M. Fraser—Minister for External Territories

Edward J. Halloway—Minister for Social Services and Minister for Health

Hubert P. Lazzarini—Minister for Home Security

Stenley M. Bruce—High Commissioner in Britain

Thomas G. Dalton—High Commissioner in New Zealand

Sir William Glasgow—High Commissioner in Canada

Lt. Gen. Sir Ivan G. MacKay—High Commissioner in India

Sir Frederic Eggleston—Minister to U.S.

James J. Maloney—Minister to Moscow

Over 40,000 Yanks In European Front Desert; 5,000 Seized

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—More than 40,000 American soldiers have deserted from the European front and out of this number only 5,000 have been seized, so far, it was announced today by U.S. Quartermaster General Rogers in Paris. Rogers said that those who have not yet been captured are mainly engaged in black market transactions in France, some of them working hand in hand with French officers and men in the areas behind the front together with soldiers of the United States army. These deserters, he added, have also committed numerous crimes, mostly of a sexual nature.

MEXICAN CHIEF SUPPORTS DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN

Favors Giving Smaller Countries Greater Power in Security League

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—In a welcome message delivered last night before the delegates of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Mexico City, Mexican President General Manuel Camacho backing the Dumbarton Oaks plan said that the establishment of political and economic democracy throughout the Western Hemisphere is the prerequisite to the successful functioning of any international group, a Mexico City report disclosed today.

Camacho in urging the setting up of a world security system planned at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference said: "We Mexicans are very anxious that peace can last only if the United Nations succeed in building upon an indestructible morale and material foundation." He specifically urged that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals be broadened to give the smaller of the United Nations greater power in the security league.

The Mexican President also discussed the non-participation of Argentina at the conference, which is one topic on the conference agenda. He declared: "Circumstances will soon give us the satisfaction of seeing Argentina officially associated with our present effort."

Argentina was not invited to attend the conference because of charges by the United States and other anti-Axis nations that the Argentine Government under the presidency of Edelmiro Farrell has failed to take part in the hemispheric defense measures.

There is already a strong determination to prevent any move toward the recognition of the present Argentine Government.

It was announced that the working committee of the conference will start on Thursday when the preliminary session will be addressed by Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla.

France Receives Replies

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—The French Provisional Government has received replies from Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union concerning the decisions raised at the Crimea Conference that France has been assured of an equal footing with regard to pending questions and French officials are greatly elated, according to a Paris report. In this connection, it was announced that French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault is reported to have accepted the invitation from Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to visit Britain.

Early, Caffery Confer

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Stephen Early, Secretary to President Roosevelt, conferred today with Jefferson Caffery, U.S. Ambassador in France, according to a Paris dispatch. American Embassy officials said that Early was attached to the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force as adviser on public relations.

Brownell Raps Democrats

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—Herbert Brownell, Chairman of the Republican Party, severely criticized the Democratic Party today when the latter, Brownell said, is attempting to impress upon the public that "Mr. Roosevelt has tried to get across the idea that he personally built every airplane, launched every ship, and forged every cannon," says a Washington report.

Reich Adjusts Food Rations

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—The Government today decreed a 12.5 per cent cut in the food rations to build up the food stocks for new food allocations due in April.

JAPANESE BOMBERS HIT CHIEHCHIANG AIRFIELD

Two Planes Set Ablaze in Attack on Hunan Base—P-51's Appear Over Nanking

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, February 23.—The pick of our bombing units attacked Chiehchiang Airfield in Hunan Province on February 21 and set aflame two small type planes on the ground. Further causing great explosions at two places, all the Japanese planes returned safely.

2 Nanking Raiders Hit

Domei

NANKING, February 22.—Once in the morning and again in the afternoon 4 P-51's of the China based American air force tried to penetrate Nanking and vicinity yesterday but as a result of air fights between our Air Defense Units and the enemy planes, two of the raiding planes were damaged. The enemy fled without causing any damage in the face of our attacks.

B-24's to Api

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN NORTH BORNEO, February 22.—About 30 B-24's raided the Api area on February 20 but the damage was slight. About 40 hostile planes attacking the same area yesterday, carried out indiscriminate bombings on the local hospital and machine-gunned native houses. Damage was slight except for some casualties.

Taracan Damage Slight

Domei

MACASSAR, February 22.—Twenty-seven B-24's and P-38's appeared over Taracan today and bombed airfields there but the loss suffered was very slight.

WATER TREATY OPPOSED

Hit by California Congressman; Acheson Urges Ratification

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—The draft for the proposed Mexican-United States Water Treaty was opposed yesterday by a congressman from California on behalf of the entire California House delegation, says a Washington report.

The congressman's opposition was voiced just as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was finishing its work on the proposed treaty on which a vote will probably be taken tomorrow.

At the closing session of the committee, Dean Acheson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, urged ratification of the draft plan. He asserted that prompt ratification of the treaty would improve the United States position at the United Nations World Security Conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25. The treaty calls for allocation of water from the Colorado and Rio Grande Rivers.

Lend-Lease to Greece Set

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, February 22.—American equipment will be sent to Greece to reorganize the Greek army, the Greek Undersecretary of War, announced today, according to an Athens report. He said that the decision was reached at the Crimea Conference and that the equipment would be dispatched under a two year old Lend-Lease agreement.

Curfew in Denmark

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—The German military command in Denmark has declared a state of emergency in all Denmark from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. daily, the Free Danish Press Service reported today from Copenhagen.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—29 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances.

HOROMUSHIRO ATTACKED

Japanese Planes Launch Counter-Blow on Enemy Fleet

By Y. YAMAGUCHI and K. NAGAOKA

Of the Military Press Corps

NORTHEASTERN FRONT, February 22.—The enemy attacked Horomushiro-jima at the northern tip of the Chishima Islands with eight vessels, under cover of darkness on the night of February 19, in a diversional move, hand-in-hand with the Yiojima operations and air raids on the mainland. However, the enemy shells fell into the sea, and no damage was caused.

Our Air Force started at once in pursuit of the enemy, and contacting the vessels east of Horomushiro-jima launched a fierce attack upon them, after which all of our planes returned safely to their base. The results of our attack are still unconfirmed.

With the enemy making repeated raids on the northern Chishima Islands, the Japanese forces defending the islands are now waiting for the opportunity to deal a heavy blow on the enemy.

SPIES ACTIVE IN SWEDEN

Anglo-U.S. Trade Espionage Probed by Swedish Parliament

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—The Anglo-American trade espionage set-up in Sweden and the black-list system which have been sharply criticized by the Swedish press for some time have now come up for discussion also in the Swedish Parliament. The Liberal People's Party requested information from the Government as to what it intends to do in the matter. According to the Liberal People's Party, the British and American Legations are summoning Swedish citizens for hearings and compelling them to furnish information about their own firms as well as about their rival firms.

The methods employed by the British and Americans for eliciting information from Swedes about the Swedish export trade are being sharply criticized by Swedish businessmen who have been summoned for hearings by the British and American Legations in this city which, in the view of Swedish businessmen, are abusing diplomatic privileges and committing and compelling others to commit actions which are punishable according to the Swedish law.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥154,000,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, I. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 [illegible]), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, [illegible], Shihweiyao, Tientsin ([illegible] Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), [illegible]nan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, [illegible], Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, [illegible]myo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, [illegible], Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-[illegible], Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-[illegible] (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, [illegible], Kota-Radja, Lho-Seumawe, [illegible], Padang, Pakanbaroe, [illegible], Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-[illegible], Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, [illegible], Djakarta (Stationsplein & [illegible]wijk) Djember, Djogjakarta, [illegible]diri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, [illegible] Kerto, Semarang, Serang, [illegible]karta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, [illegible], Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, [illegible], Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, [illegible]
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, [illegible], Honolulu, Karachi, London, [illegible] Angeles, New York, Paris, [illegible] Francisco, Seattle, Sydney)
Every Description of Banking [illegible] hange Transacted

[illegible] FOR BOLSTERING SHIPPING ARE SUGGESTED

[illegible] Steamship Companies [illegible] Their Views to [illegible] Current Needs

[illegible] circles comprising the [illegible], O.S.K., Mitsui, Tatsuma, Ya[illegible], and Kawasaki Steamship Companies have presented their [illegible] to the General Bureau of [illegible] on the problem of strengthening the shipping system, in order to meet the needs of the current situation.

The authorities concerned are now making preparations for the unitary [illegible] of shipping under the Shipping Management Corporation, in accordance with the policy disclosed by the Transportation and Communications Minister in the Diet. The opposition entertained by a section of shipping interests has been withdrawn after consultations between the companies concerned, considering the urgency of the shipping problem. The views presented by the shipping interests are substantially as follows:

(a) The control and distribution of [illegible] as well as the supervision of shipping operations and personnel to be unified under the Shipping Management Corporation. The system of management to be simplified and the public character of the business to be emphasized.

(b) The Shipping Management to be empowered to participate in formulating the Goods Mobilization Program, with authority to make detailed plans for the transportation of goods and distribution of tonnage.

(c) The harbor, transport companies and warehouse control companies to be reorganized, to execute loading and unloading in accordance with schedules. For this purpose, the Japan Harbor Transport Association and the Japan Warehouse Control Corporation as well as local organizations of a similar character to be placed under control of the Shipping Management Corporation.

(d) The shipping system to be strengthened on the side of personnel by cooperation of shipping companies on national and local scales.

(e) Special conditions to be taken into consideration in organizing local [illegible].

TOKYO ASSURED OF FOOD

[illegible] to Be Uninterrupted Despite Increased Air Raids

Although enemy air raids may be intensified, the foodstuff rationing authorities of the Tokyo Metropolis [illegible] that food will unfailingly be distributed to the Tokyo inhabitants, according to the Tokyo Shimbun. Volunteer corps to transport fish and vegetables are fully prepared to do their job in case there should be any disruption of traffic.

The Tokyo Greenstuff Distributing Association emphatically assures the Metropolitan inhabitants that vegetable rations will be distributed as usual even under more intensified air raids from the markets to the various vegetable stores without reliance on regular transport facilities. In the same manner, greenstuff will be brought to the markets from the outlying districts in case of shortage of goods at the markets.

Fish will also be distributed in the usual manner as long as the shipments continue to be received at the fish market. At present the cartage of fish to the various distribution places is being done by street cars and trucks, but preparations are ready to bring carts into use should the street cars and trucks fail to operate.

F.I.C. BUDGET REVEALED

Domei

SAIGON, February 19.—The Government General of French Indo-China on February 17 gazetted its budget for the fiscal year of 1945-46 which had been decided on at the session of the Federal Council held at the end of last year.

According to the announcement, the general account budget estimates total 299,701,510 piastres, while the special account budget estimates amount to 19,970,345 piastres for public works and defense. The sum of 46,802,410 piastres has been appropriated for railways.

The general account budget shows an increase of 60,000,000 piastres over the fiscal year of 1944-45, which is actually extremely small when the rise in commodity prices is taken into consideration, and indicates a retrenchment policy on the part of the financial authorities of the Government General.

[illegible] is also reflected in the special account budget for public works and defense which shows a [illegible] of 30,000,000 piastres compared to the last fiscal year. [illegible] special account for railways [illegible] an increase of 1,070,000 piastres.

[illegible], it is expected that there will be no appreciable increase in the provincial government [illegible] estimates.

5 Yanks Controlling Chiang's WPB Resign Due to Difficulties

Domei

CANTON, February 21.—Five American engineers responsible for the operation of Chungking's Wartime Production Board have resigned and left for home. These engineers came to Chungking with great hopes and expectations, but they met difficulties on all sides and found it impossible to work as they desired. Furthermore, they became disgusted with the attitude of the Chungking authorities. With the departure of the five American engineers, it is expected that there will develop various controversies in connection with Chungking's WPB.

MANY CHUNGKING CHINESE SEEK PEACE WITH JAPAN

Investigations Reveal Growing Desire for Armistice Among Students, Farmers

Domei

HANKOW, February 19.—Running counter to Chiang Kai-shek's frantic efforts to make full preparations for a general offensive against Japan with the aid of Britain and the United States, a strong desire for general peace with Japan is now being entertained by the intelligentsia, the student class and the farmers in the Chungking controlled areas, it was learned. This tendency is chiefly due to the fact that the Chinese people under the Chungking regime area are now beginning to realize fully the new conditions in East Asia and are beginning to doubt the wisdom of resistance against Japan because of the growing highhandedness on the part of the United States.

According to information recently received here, investigations in November last year into the prevailing ideas of the Chinese people in Chungking-controlled territory revealed that the number of those who complained of economic hardships came first, covering the greater majority of the people. Second came those who desired peace with Japan, while those in favor of resistance against Japan, both pessimists and optimists were equalled in number.

Classifying advocates of peace with Japan by vocations, the student class came first followed by farmers, soldiers, workers, merchants, and lastly by government officials. It is noteworthy that the student class which instigated war against Japan at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair should now be the first to desire peace.

That there are soldiers and workers among the pacifists, indicate how tired they are of war, while the fact that merchants and government officials who come at the bottom of the list of pacifists indicates how corrupt they are for they are bent upon continuing resistance to gain their greedy ends.

SCHOOL SYSTEM REFORM

Radical Revision Said Contemplated To Up Fighting Power

The students, labor service system, which was inaugurated to meet the emergency situation consequent on the outbreak of the China Affair, culminated in last year's ordinance empowering the authorities to mobilize the students throughout the year, if necessary. It is now believed that the school system built up during and since the Meiji era will undergo a thorough-going reform in the near future, according to Domei.

The Labor Service Ordinance of last year rests upon the existing school ordinances, modifying the latter to meet the requirements of the emergency situation. As far as the present school system itself goes, the school ordinances will revive in case the emergency situation ceases.

As may be seen from the growth of opinion demanding the closing of schools, however, the situation requires the students in the defense services of the country. It is now demanded that the students of all classes, numbering altogether ten million, should serve the State in a new capacity, to reinforce the fighting strength of the nation.

In connection with the problem of strengthening the Japan Youth Organization, the enactment of an Ordinance for Students' Battalions, a measure which will involve a radical revision of the school system, is understood to be under contemplation.

Obituary

Dr. Kuranosuke Mogi, 65 head of the Surgery Department of Keio University, died on February 22. Dr. Mogi became the first head of the Department with its establishment in 1920.

SHOCK ATTACKS SAPPING ENEMY STRENGTH IN P.I.

Yamashita Strategy Effectively Disrupting Fighting Morale Of Invasion Forces

By Y. YOSHIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

LINGAYEN FRONT, February 22.—The Yamashita strategy and the incomparable and daring shock attack tactics of our Forces on the Philippine war front have pierced and are bleeding the huge enemy forces white. The weakness of the Americans and the immovable faith in victory of the Imperial Forces as revealed through these shock attacks was recently told by the commander of one of the peerless units, seated in a dim candle-lit cave in the side of a hill overlooking Lingayen Bay, not 20 meters from the enemy encampment, as enemy planes reconnoitered with annoying persistency.

"It would seem that the enemy have hardly received any military training from the ignorance displayed in their fighting methods," he said. "In contrast, the courage and daring that have welled up with the intensive training and with each successive shock attack of the Japanese forces are something to be proud of.

"But we are not fighting an easy war for the enemy have far more guns and planes. That's why we must stay in caves during the day and carry out our famous shock attacks at night. These attacks are, as it were, a contest of courage, with bigger war results achieved in proportion to the courage displayed. After stealing into the enemy encampment and ascertaining the lay of the land and the object of the attack, we usually creep into the sleeping quarters of the American soldiers, carrying hand grenades or bombs as the case may be. One daring Japanese soldier crept into an officer's sleeping quarters and after stealing some valuable secret papers, bombed and set the whole place aflame. At first, such attacks cost us a few sacrifices but now we suffer hardly any losses.

"The enemy soldiers during the past month or so have almost completely lost their fighting will and are in a state of near nervous collapse. Once exposed to our shock attacks at one place, they move from this area to put all their strength into strengthening their new position.

"In the neighboring hills and along the roads, many crude wooden crosses are to be seen, marking the graves of the victims of our attacks. Some of our men have even laid flowers at these graves. If this were known to those dear to those dead American soldiers, it would surely make a good impression."

Social and General

On Thursday, February 15th at 5 p.m. the following Japanese guests were invited to tea, at the German Embassy: Mr. Toshio Shiratori, General Nobutaka Shioden, Baron Iwakusu Ida, Dr. Morikawa Inagaki, and Mr. Masuda.

On Thursday, February 22nd at 6:30 p.m. Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was host at a dinner for Major General Seizo Arisue, and Colonel Nagai, newly appointed Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau.

Katsuo Okazaki, Director of the Publicity Bureau of the Foreign Office, will speak at the meeting of the Japan Foreign Relations Society to be held at the Society's auditorium at 1 p.m. today. The subject of Mr. Okazaki's lecture will be "Recent International Situation."

At the meeting of the Kasumigaseki Kai within the Foreign Office on Friday at 1:30 p.m. Wakamatsu Mizuno, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Air Defense Headquarters, spoke on the subject of "Air Defense".

Norway Protests Decision

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—The Norwegian representatives at the World Trade Union Conference held in London protested against the decision that small European countries are not to be represented in the newly-formed committee of management, reports the Morgentidningen. The Swedish representatives gave their vote for the inclusion of small European countries while Finland and Iceland voted against the motion.

Naval Heroes Gain Posthumous Honors In 27th Greater E. Asia War Award List

A large number of officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy have been posthumously awarded various grades of the martial Order of the Golden Kite and the Order of the Rising Sun in the 27th Greater East Asia War Posthumous Honors Award, it was jointly announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the Navy Ministry under date of February 24.

The announcement said:

"Imperial Command has been issued ordering the conferment of posthumous honors on the Navy officers and men who died in the course of the War of Greater East Asia. Those honored this time include a part of the heroes who died in action during the period from December, 1941, to July, 1944. Of these heroes, 188, including the late Vice-Admiral Michiyuki Yamada, have been awarded 'Shukun Ko' or Special Distinction Honors."

The late Admiral Yamada distinguished himself in counterattack operations on the Gilbert and Marshall Groups and finally died in action on Ruot Island of the latter Group.

Among the recipients of the Special Distinction Honors are Vice-Admiral Monzo Akiyama, the late defense commander of the Marshall Islands, whose men dealt heavy blows on the enemy landing troops on Kuezyerin Island. The late Vice-Admiral Kiichi Hasegawa, who participated in the Pearl Habor attack as commander of an aircraft carrier and who later distinguished himself in the aerial operations in the Bismarck Islands area, and the late Rear Admiral Yasumasa Watanabe, who, as commander of a destroyer, rendered meritorious services in a number of operations since the inception of the present war.

The late Captain Kikuo Inoue, a commander of a submarine who is credited with the sinking and damaging of an enemy battleship, a light cruiser and a man-of-war of unidentified category in Attu waters is also among the honored officers.

The recipients of the Special Distinction Honors include 117 Navy airmen among whom is the late Lieutenant Commander Masatoshi Ikeda who had previously won a citation for outstanding exploits achieved in air assaults against an enemy fleet in Oro Bay.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFLICT IN MIDDLE EAST LOOMS

British-Backed Arab Union Clashes With De Gaulle's Claims In Syria, Lebanon

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—Franco-British conflict in the Middle East has come into the foregound in London political speculations as the result of Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Egypt and his interviews with the Arab rulers and statesmen. The British quarters are aware that the Arab union sponsored by Britain is incompatible with General Charles de Gaulle's claims for the French privileges in Syria and Lebanon.

In this connection, according to a London report, there has been no settlement or even loose agreement on the Arab federation or about future Palestine at various Egyptian conversations. This is the definite opinion in London diplomatic circles tonight.

It is believed, the report said, that the subject of the Middle Eastern settlement was discussed at Yalta and an agreement was reached there that the solution would have to be considered by the representatives of the "Big Four," that is including France. What took place in Egypt was more in the nature of formal visits expressing mutual goodwill spiced here and there with a sprinkling of advice.

Most complicated Middle Eastern problems remain unsolved, the report continued. The problem of Palestine and French relations with Syria and Lebanon have been left for discussions by the Big Four conference. It is considered probable that the knotty subject of Iranian and Arabian oil will also be considered by this conference when it meets.

Arrangements are also afoot, it is believed, for the participation of Ibn Saud and other interested parties at the later stages of the conference, but at the moment all this is still a matter of speculation.

Hurrying Labor Draft Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 21.—Renewing his call for a labor draft legislation, President Roosevelt today sent to Congress the following message which was delivered by Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat of Kentucky: "I hope that a legislation embracing the principle of the May Bill can now be speedily enacted. It will assure the armed services that they can rely on a flow of necessary supplies, and greatly contribute to the success of our arms. The Senate Military Affairs Committee is now debating over the President's appeal behind closed doors.

AMERICA APPREHENSIVE OVER POSTWAR TRADE

Soviet Commercial Rivalry Worries; Congress Considering Bill for Business Financing

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 21.—American apprehensions that the United States will suffer from a serious unemployment situation after the war are further increased by the prospect of Soviet competition in the world markets. American industrialists are afraid that if Premier Joseph Stalin should get Upper Silesia and east Germany's industrial establishments under permanent control, the whole system of American postwar foreign trade would be very poor.

In an attempt to do what he could about the 60,000,000 postwar jobs advocated by Henry A. Wallace, whose nomination as Secretary of Commerce is still pending, Representative Brent Spence, Democrat of Kentucky and Chairman of the House Banking Committee, said today that he would soon call public hearings before his committee on a bill authorizing the Federal Reserve system to guarantee losses on loans made to business enterprises. The Government would assume up to 90 per cent of risks.

This is a suggestion for postwar business financing which has close bearing on the nomination of Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. When Wallace outlined his 60,000,000 jobs program before the Senate in January, he advocated principles incorporated in the Spence proposal.

BRITISH GRAB DUTCH SPY

Officer Blamed For Loss of 8,000 Tommies at Arnheim

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—British authorities announced today a certain Dutch military officer is now being held as a prisoner within the Tower of London for selling military secrets to the German army on the occasion of the British airborne troop operations against Arnheim last autumn, according to a London report.

The said Dutch officer was acting as a liaison officer between the refugee Netherlands regime and the Dutch resistance group last year, according to the Daily Mail. On September 17, when the British First Paratroop Division was about to carry out its operations against Arnheim on the northern bank of the Rhine, the Dutch officer informed the German army about the proposed attack. As a result of this 8,000 British troops were annihilated after eight days of hard fighting and an unfavorable effect was thus caused to anti-Axis strategy.

The arrested Dutch officer will be publicly tried shortly. But according to the statement of the Information Bureau of the refugee Dutch Government, given today, the arrested person in question is neither a Dutch officer nor even a soldier. It seems that the British authorities are intending to place the entire responsibility for the loss of British troops at Arnheim on the Dutchman held in the Tower of London.

NIPPON ARMY RESTORING CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY

Engineering Corps Repairing Damaged Line; Chinese Inhabitants Cooperate

Domei

CANTON-HANKOW FRONT, February 23.—Canton-Hankow railway, which fell completely into Japanese hands following the recent brilliant, whirlwind campaign conducted by the Japanese Forces operating from the south and north, is being rapidly restored by the untiring efforts of the Japanese Engineering Corps. As soon as the Japanese Forces reduced the enemy positions, the Engineering Corps, who followed the Imperial Forces in military campaigns, immediately plunged into the task of restoring this vital overland transportation route. Thus, working in close cooperation with our Forces, our Engineering Corps are bringing the damaged sections of the railway line to a state of normalcy.

Specially noteworthy is the wholehearted cooperation of the Chinese inhabitants residing in the railway sector. This also is responsible for the speedy restoration of the communication facilities. For example, various villages situated in the railway zone hold a daily meeting presided by the village chiefs and positive plans are formulated as to the ways and means of effecting the greatest amount of cooperation to bring about a speedy restoration of the railway facilities. After the meetings, the Chinese inhabitants assemble the necessary rails, ties and other railway equipment.

In the vicinity of Yingtak, more than 4,000 Chinese volunteered their services. They dug up more than 1,200 rails from nearby paddyfields. This eloquent demonstration of the cooperation, enthusiasm and understanding of the Chinese people in the Japanese military operations on the China Continent illustrates the dawning of a new era.

On the other hand, Lieutenant General Chen Hsiu-chueh, military officer who withdrew from active service several years ago and who is now leading a retired life in a remote village near Shaokuan, and Paymaster-Inspector Wu-chin who resigned from the Chungking army prior to our Canton-Hankow railway operations, have expressed disgust with the Chungking regime and its policy of obstructing the reconstruction of East Asia.

Both military officers declared that the Chungking forces lack patriotism and have no love for their country. They said Japan is the only country which is trying to save China from chaos. These men are now leading their people in the construction work, working hand in hand with the Japanese Engineering Corps. This enlightening reconstruction work which is being performed by the Japanese and Chinese soldiers and civilians alike, extends over 2,000 kilometers from Wuchang in the north to Canton in the south. Thus this spirit of cooperation and friendship will hasten the complete restoration of the Canton-Hankow railway.

Given Rumanian Post

Domei

ZURICH, February 21—Professor Jon San Giorigia was appointed Minister of Education of the Rumanian National Government. Professor San Giorigia is the founder of the National Christian Cuzais and Gogas and for more than 20 years lectured on the German language and literature at the University of Bucharest.

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TO MAKE REPORTS AT ISE

Juichi Tsushima, newly-appointed Finance Minister, is scheduled to leave Tokyo Station Saturday night for the Grand Shrines of Ise, to report on his recent assumption of his new post. He is expected to return to Tokyo on Monday night.

Katsuroku Aikawa, newly-appointed Welfare Minister, is also scheduled to leave Tokyo Station Saturday night for the Grand Shrines of Ise, the Kashihara Shrine and the Unebi Mausoleum to report on the recent assumption of his new post. Spending a night in Kyoto, he will proceed to Nagoya, on Monday, where he will pay homage at the Atsuta Shrine. He is expected to return to Tokyo on Monday night.

Cabinet Meeting Held

The Cabinet met in its regular session on Friday and approved 12 administrative measures following explanations by Shigeru Yoshida, Munitions Minister, and Yonezo Maeda, Transportation and Communications Minister. Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, submitted a report on the latest war situation.

Finance Vice-Chief Named

Yutaka Tanaka, Director of the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry, has been appointed Finance Vice-Minister succeeding Hideo Matsukuma and concurrently will be acting Director of the Taxation Bureau pending the appointment of the new Director, it was announced on Friday.

Londoners War Weary

Domei

GENEVA, February 21.—London is war weary, says the special correspondent of the magazine, The New Yorker. It said that flying bombs, cold weather and coal shortage are leading to extreme exhaustion of the London population and the news of the impending collapse of Germany is the only means that is keeping them up. The coal shortage in London is affecting to a greater extent the poor classes who could not store coal and the situation is serious not only in London but all over the country.

Reds Active in North Africa

Domei

MADRID, February 18.—A foreign journalist who returned to Spain from North Africa reports that the domestic tension prevailing in France proved very harmful to the situation in French Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. He said that the De Gaulle authorities were trying to keep the Moslem population and the officials from attending the Communist meetings but the Communist Party and other extremist groups were seeing to it that a latent state of dissatisfaction be created by the press and public meetings.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1945

Will Europe Be Saved?

At the Crimea Conference, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union agreed upon the principle for the disposal of Europe. But because the war in Europe is still continuing and the German people are fighting powerfully against the forces of the three anti-Axis allies, any plan regarding the disposal of Europe must be at best provisional. Even should the war end, however, in the manner which the three Powers hope that it will, will their relations then be such that they will be able to carry out the decisions reached at the conference? This should be the most important, most fundamental question in respect to the conference. For any agreement is meaningless unless it can be definitely seen that it is possible of being put into effect.

In the official communique issued at the end of the Crimea Conference, the heads of the three participating governments announced jointly that they had agreed to concert their policies to assist the peoples of the "liberated" countries to solve their political and economic problems by democratic methods. As a concrete way to solve the political and economic problems of the "liberated" states, "the three governments will assist them in setting up government authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsible to the will of the people," the communique said.

By their selection of such a method, the Anglo-Americans are attempting to preserve the Atlantic Charter, in appearance, although in practice they have already virtually repudiated it. But should the peoples of the "liberated" countries establish governments "responsible to the will of the people," would they be governments which would be acceptable to the Anglo-Americans? Herein lies an important problem for the Anglo-Americans. If the governments to be established in the "liberated" countries were also to be responsible to the will of the United States and Britain, there would be no problem, but what would happen if they were to oppose the will of the United States and Britain? Would the latter have the magnanimity still to assist these governments? The actual situation in Europe today is such that there is a great possibility that governments opposed to the will of the United States and Britain will be formed if really free elections should be permitted.

This possibility is indicated by many facts. Firstly, the people of Europe know that the Anglo-American policy of interference is based on the British policy of balance of power and the American policy of plutocratic exploitation. The Europeans thus have a bitter hate and resentment against the Anglo-Americans. Secondly, the fact that the Anglo-Americans are greatly dependent upon the power of the Soviet Union in the war has made a deep impression on the ideology of the peoples of Europe. Anglo-American prestige has been lowered in their eyes, and in contrast the impact of Soviet influence has been tremendous. This is shown most clearly by the rise of Communist influence in the "liberated" zones. Communist elements have made remarkable headway in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria, as well as France and Italy. It is therefore patently clear that should free elections be held throughout the "liberated" zones, Communist governments or governments with Communist leanings would be established. Will the Anglo-Americans then be able to afford to let such a state of things to go on?

It is an acknowledged fact that the Anglo-Americans have led a fierce struggle for the destruction of Bolshevism ever since the establishment of the Soviet Government. Britain's anti-Soviet policy has been particularly persistent and strong. Although at present the British claws of anti-Sovietism have been sheathed because of the necessity of prosecuting the war against Germany, that this has not been done because of any fundamental change in policy is clear. It follows that the Anglo-Americans will not allow Europe to become Communized, that they will extend a hand of suppression and interference to Europe. At such a time it will be impossible to find any room for harmony among the policies of the three Powers. Herein exists the seeds of the return of Europe to chaos and anarchy. This will be brought about by the opposition of the "liberated" peoples to the Anglo-Americans and by a frontal clash between the Anglo-Americans on the one hand and the Soviets on the other. The Crimea Conference, therefore, instead of bringing peace to Europe, will be the prelude of the third great war in Europe.

That this will be so, of course, only time will prove. But the holding of such conferences as that held in the Crimea serves to bring out the fundamental inconsistency in the alliance between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other. Only because each side desires to utilize the other can such a conference be held and only because each side sees certain advantages to itself in the offing can any decision, binding at least for the time being, be reached. The sight of two of the foremost representatives of unbridled exploitative capitalism meeting with the exponent of Communism in order to come to an agreement on "common aims" in itself indicates that any agreement they can come to cannot be an essential contribution to the solid establishment of a lasting world peace. A more fundamental contribution to the peace of the world would have been for the conference to take up and discuss the mutual readjustment of capitalism and Communism to meet the requirements of the day.

A Year Ago Today
February 24, 1944

The loss of the British destroyer, Hardy, was announced by the British Admiralty.

* * *

Carrying out an annihilative campaign, against the American Air Force in China, our Air Units with a large formation of combined fighters and bombers, raided Chian, the enemy's front line base in the central part of Kiangsi Province. Since no enemy planes came challenging, our units successfully blasted the greater part of the runway of the Chian airfield, making its further use impossible. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

* * *

Argentine President, General Pedro Ramirez formally resigned from his post, and Vice-President General Farrell succeeded to his post, it was announced.

* * *

It was reported that Argentine Navy Minister Rear-Admiral Benito Sueyro has also resigned, following the resignation of President Ramirez.

* * *

Eleven enemy fighter planes came attacking our position on the southeastern fringe of Bougainville Island. The enemy invaders attempted low level bombing. The Japanese Units promptly shot down two fighters in a furious engagement and repulsed all the others. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

* * *

A total of 12 enemy B-25 bombers attempted to raid Taroa Island in Maloelap lagoon in the Marshall Islands. Quickly intercepting them, the Japanese Forces gallantly routed the invaders. No loss was sustained by our side.

* * *

A total of 80 United States planes were brought down by German air units during the American raid carried out on Western Europe, the Headquarters of the U.S. 8th air force admitted.

Fruits of Wisdom

He who learns, and makes no use of his learning, is a beast of burden with a load of books. Does the ass comprehend whether he carries on his back a library or a bundle of faggots?—Saadi.

* * *

Liberty is the right to do what the laws allow; and if a citizen could do what they forbid, it would be no longer liberty, because others would have the same powers.—Montesquieu.

U.S. BUSINESS IN 1944

Revolution in Economic Thinking Finally Acknowledged

III

In 1944 the United States made a platitude of the question: "if everyone can have a job in war why not in peace?" Any attempt to achieve this goal in its nature is the greatest of economic adventures.

For good or ill, 1944 is likely to leave a permanent impression on the course of American affairs because it was a year in which each of the four short documents attempted to trace the outline of means to attain permanent full employment. All four of the proposals, two from the United States and two from Britain, acknowledged implicitly or explicitly a revolution in economic thinking that has been in progress since the depression, belief that state—and only the state—can create conditions in which productivity and standard living will continuously rise without severe periodic reversals.

The first of the United States' plans offered was cautious. Wholly unofficial, it was the work of businessmen Beardsley Ruml and Hans Christianson. Their key proposal: tax revenues that would balance the budget only at "high employment, defined as 55,000,000 people working 40 hours weekly. Their greater concession to the "spending" theory: public works to keep construction industry on an even keel so, although they made sound banking system, sound dollar and free enterprise their prime goals and regarded high employment only as something to be "promoted," and they wrote: "We accept federal cooperation to maintain adequate effective demand."

Woolton's White Paper

Less equivocal was the opening sentence of Britain's official plan, Lord Woolton's White Paper on the employment policy.

It read: "The government accept as one of their primary aims and responsibilities maintenance of high and stable level of employment in postwar."

The paper proposed to fulfil this aim by counter cyclical spending on public works and by counter cyclical manipulation of the social security contributions made by the workers and employers, lowering contributions required in bad times, raising them in good times.

The White Paper's policy, he wrote, "is practical and it isn't radical—does not go to the root of matter. Whether private ownership of means of production is to be operated by others is a good economic device or not, it must be just as a device."

It isn't essential liberty in Britain because it is not and never has been enjoyed by more than a very small proportion of the British people.

Beveridge insisted that the touchstone of the government policy should not be perpetuation of any given economic order. It should be to prevent waste of that most perishable and most essential commodity: human labor.

The government budget therefore should be based on not money but manpower which is available.

Senator Murray's Plan

Closest United States' counterpart of this plan is the bill published last month by Montana's Senator James Murray.

Murray's bill, released frankly to stimulate concussion, calls for the President to submit to Congress along with his regular budget national production and the employment budget.

This would contain a careful estimate of public and private spending in prospect for the coming year and make proposals for bringing the total of both, if deficent, up to the amount which is necessary in providing full employment.

In short, Murray's proposal to the United Nations is that there shall be no slack. Here it parallels Beveridge's idea of more jobs than men so that opportunity of finding work is not only theoretical but real for everyone—as it is in wartime.

During the 1930's the idea of government responsibility for maintaining prosperity was very close to acceptance.

Great argument over the idea of full employment—and a great question mark over the future of the United States if the idea is accepted—hinges on what the government responsibility for full employment will mean.

If it means for every industry, telling each man what he shall produce and what price he shall get for it, if it means direct government control over every businessman and worker, then employment will be at the worst kind of socialist totalitarianism, at the best benevolent form of complete state penalism.

(To Be Concluded)

Funny Talk

"English is a funny language after all."

"Why so?"

"I heard a man talking of a political candidate the other day say: If he only takes his stand when he runs, he'll have a walkover."

U.S. ECONOMY: A SELF-CONTRADICTION

America's Aim Is to Gain Equilibrium in World Accounts Through Expansion of Capital Abroad

By KAORU HARA

III

Compared with the non-liberal policies adopted by Britain and the other European countries in attempting to thwart the development of even the light industries in other countries, America's policy of overseas investments has at least the appearance of being more progressive, so that there is a likelihood that ambitious uncivilized countries might be tempted to carry out their industrialization with American capital. But as America's aim is to gain equilibrium in the international accounts through the expansion of her capital abroad, her capitalists will, either by cajoling or coercion, gradually secure control over the resources, the transportation and communication systems and the network of industries in the countries in which they invest their capital. As a result, these countries will degenerate into debtor countries and eventually will be converted into virtual colonies of American capital. Besides, America will see to it that these countries will have no heavy industries which will compete with her own confining them perhaps to the establishment of assembly factories at the most. Thus it would be a gross mistake to assume that those countries would be able to attain, by aid of American capital, their industrial independence, so important for political independence.

The absurdity of such an idea is heightened by the fact that the recent trend of American opinion is clearly to regard these small countries not only as profitable markets for American capitalism but as the outer lines of defense for America and for the defense of "democracy." Moreover, there are even unmistakable signs that America is going to demand from them the cession of naval and air bases as the price of her loans to them. Such a trend is particularly pronounced in her Caribbean policy. Not content with her interference with the form of government and the composition of the cabinets in the small countries, America is determined to decide their destiny for them. Their economic dependence on the United States is thus bound to result in political submission to the American colossus. The inevitable result of the linking of America's economy to world economy will be either the destruction of the economic equilibrium of the world or the overthrow of its political equilibrium. It will, in any case, irresistibly foster the tendency to turn all countries into debtor countries or colonies.

Calls for Serious Study

East Asia has its cooperative social economy and ethical order which have been developed to their present state through the long period of history, and it need hardly be said that any possibility of these systems being destroyed by capitalism and social order based on individualism calls for a most serious study because of its far-reaching bearing on the future of Asiatic culture.

Another disturbing trait of American economy is its ingrained idea to regard individualistic free economy and free competition as omnipotent. The growth of this conception is due to some extent to the various democratic conceptions existing in that country, but it is largely ascribable to the conviction among the American people that American capitalism which developed in the midst of the yearly expanding domestic market is the best economic order as it respects individual initiative and provides the best basis for the smooth economic regulation by the market structure. America is striving to force the free economic order based on this idea on the world, but world economy has undergone such remarkable changes since the first World War that it is now generally accepted that controlled or planned economy is essential for the stabilization of the national livelihood. That is to say, world economy is advancing in a direction opposite from what America aspires. In this sense, the American point of view is destructive of the existing economic order of the world.

The economic notions such as those entertained by the United States, involve as factors in the international economic order, the international division of work in the field of industry, a low tariff, free trade and equality of treatment in trade, and multilateral payments, sound currency and the gold standard system in monetary matters. And the basic requisite of these systems is the order founded on the gold standard. It is for this reason that America has always shown a strong predilection for the gold standard and the stabilization of foreign exchange.

The Exchange Agreement concluded among America, Britain and France in 1936 is one manifestation of this American mentality. In this Agreement, America tried to fix rigid foreign exchange rates and make it impossible for Britain and France to alter them, in spite of the fact that she should have put the monetary system in her own country under perfect control so that, under this controlled currency system, the exchange rate might be changed from time to time to meet the requirements of her domestic economy. The same American nation is also in evidence throughout the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement. It was, indeed, over this American viewpoint that much controversy took place since last spring between America and Britain concerning the draft of the International Monetary Fund. J. M. Keynes tried hard to point out to the American authorities and New York financiers the fallacy of this idea by reminding them that it is not conducive to the balanced development of trade or equilibrium in the international accounts, but his efforts were only partially successful. He could do nothing beyond prevailing upon them to recognize the right to reduce the exchange rate within certain limits "in case it is deemed necesary for correcting the fundamental disequilibrium in the international accounts." But he had to accept the fundamental principle, bowing to the pressure of America's monetary power.

The experience of the return to the gold standard after the first World War bears eloquent testimony to the fact that the rigid pegging of foreign exchange rates puts deflationary pressure on the national economy and hinders the full utilization of productive resources, and for this very reason all countries took to the system of promoting the rational regulation of the foreign exchange rate through the control of currency and by the creation of the exchange equalization fund, endeavoring under this system to secure economic stability by safeguarding a high level of employment.

Other Countries Threatened

America's idea of the gold standard exchange rates runs counter to this general trend of the present day and threatens the independent economic policy of all countries. America's intention is clearly to set certain limits to the autarchic tendency of all countries. At any rate, America's general attitude leaves no room for doubt that she is resolved to trample on the national requirements of all other countries and defy the trend of the times for the sake of her own interests. Since, moreover, she holds a decisive voice in the projected international monetary structure, it is fairly certain that even where the reduction of the foreign exchange rate is deemed proper and necessary, she will try to gloss over the situation by a temporary accommodation of funds. Under such circumstances, natural equilibrium in international payments will be rendered more difficult of attainment and all countries will become debtors to the United States.

However, America's insistence on the gold standard does not arise simply from her desire for the democratic reorganization of the international economy. In that country, there exists, side by side with the idea of free economy, a deep-rooted mercantilist tendency. This tendency has hitherto prevented the internationalization of America's economic policy and made her hanker after a favorable balance of accounts and gold settlement. America's favorable balance of accounts, combined with the flight of capital into that country, caused 80 per cent of the world's gold to be accumulated in America only. Blind to the international significance of gold, however, she has simply hoarded it without giving any attention to its rational distribution, and this finally led to the collapse of the international economy. Such an idea of gold is inconsistent with international free economy, and so long as this antiquated idea dominates American economy the democratization of world economy will be absolutely out of the question.

Much Change Methods

The gold standard can work smoothly only when gold-holding countries rising above their morbid attachment to gold give full play to its international function. To secure its smooth operation it is essential that America should throw her economy open to the world and, further, while carrying out overseas investments and the reduction of her tariffs, she must discard her policy of subsidizing shipping and exports. Otherwise, her advocacy of the gold standard would carry no weight. Unfortunately, America's policy is being framed in a manner least calculated to advance the cause of the gold standard.

America's growing lust for oil, the basic source of national strength both in wartime and in time of peace, testifies to the nature of her ambition. We need hardly say that no big Power can hope to maintain its existence nowadays without plentiful resources, a high productive power of the heavy industries and advanced technical skill. Now, while endeavoring to strengthen her national power economy, America is attempting to force a liberal economic structure on the outside world. She is also trying to preclude the rise of the autarchic national power economy by dismembering or dividing up other countries. Her plan to convert the Axis Powers into agricultural countries is motivated, after all, by her desire to deprive these countries of their heavy chemical industries to prevent their technical development and to diminish their capacity of supporting a large population with a view to reducing their manpower resources. Her underlying motive, in her scheme of creating many small countries or robbing other countries of their colonies, is to reduce the resources and the domestic markets of these countries so as to leave them no room for the development of the heavy industries and also, by making them depend on the international division of work for their existence, to foster an increasing love of peace among their nationals, so that she may more easily control them as she pleases. That her policy is highly inhuman and unethical goes without saying.

(To Be Continued)

MALAI LANGUAGE IN JAPAN

Japanese People Enthusiastically Taking Up Study

By ABDULLAH KAMIL

Thousands of Japanese are diligently learning the Malai language in various middle schools, colleges and institutions in Japan. As a matter of fact the study of this language was started more than twenty years ago in this country. The most prominent are the Tokyo and Osaka Foreign Language Schools, both under the supervision of the Imperial Education Department, where more than a score of foreign languages are being taught. Aside from Chinese, Russian and English, the Malai language course has the greatest number of students. After a study of three years these students graduate with a broad knowledge of the language in which they specialize.

Other institutions for the same purpose are the Keio University, the Konan Gakuin, the Koa Semmon Gakko in Tokyo and also other schools devoted to the study of East Asiatic languages. Malai is also taught at Osaka, Nara, Chiba, Yamaguchi, Kumamoto and other smaller places. The enrollment is sufficiently big, ranging from fifty or more in the smaller places to hundreds in Tokyo, Osaka and Nara; the number of students in Tokyo is believed to be more than a thousand. The Malai language course at Nara is held in the foreign language school belonging to the Tenri Buddhist Sect of Tambaichi City, a few miles away from Nara City.

Here for Two Years

Teachers are mostly invited from Indonesia for the usual period of two years, after which time some continue to stay in Japan and often inter-married, thereby establishing an Indonesia-Japan home amidst the Japanese community. Among these Professor Bachik bin Wan Chik—the father of thousands of Malai speaking Japanese—is noted in Japanese circles; he returned to Malai before the outbreak of this war together with his Japanese wife and two children and there spread the knowledge of things Japanese even before the entry of the Japanese Forces into the Malai Peninsula. It is also to be noted, that Mr. Soedjono, of the Japanese Military Administration in Djawa and member of the Indonesian Central Council, was formerly attached to the Tokyo Foreign Language School till his return to his homeland accompanying the Japanese Imperial Forces at the outset of the current war.

But there are also many Japanese teachers, such as Mr. T. Uji, author of 'Basic Japanese Language' in Malai and Dutch, a book which is very popular in the South, written in cooperation with Mr. Poerwodarminto, also of the Tokyo Foreign Language School. But the most prominent among the Japanese for his ability and well known in the Malaian Archipelago is Mr. T. Take of Nara, who used to be special contributor to many leading newspapers of Indonesia prior to the war. He could write and read Malai as fluent as an Indonesian. Unfortunately, he passed away in the summer of last year, while busily engaged in writing an important manuscript in the Malai language.

Many Words Used

In tempo with the enthusiasm in the language many words of that origin infiltrated into this country and are being widely used by the people, especially by those having visited the South. Such words are, for example: terima kasih, djalan-djalan, or mandi, the English equivalents being, thank you, walking about or bathing with cold water as opposed to the Japanese way of taking a bath in the tub with hot water. Many other words are getting popular among small children, who come in contact with them through magazines, books or picture-cards. The writer is often happily surprised by boys uttering a few words of his language during their games, which shows their great enthusiasm to know things concerning the Southern Regions. Books in the study of Malai are many, written by Japanese and Indonesians. One of these was written by Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, named 'Malai Language in Four Weeks.' The author was formerly supreme adviser to the Japanese Military Administration of Malai, is a close friend of the Sultan of Johore and is well known as an expert on Indonesian customs and habits, having made several inspection trips throughout Malai and Sumatra.

Hand in hand with the increasing popularity of the language, Indonesian songs are becoming in vogue, thanks to those soldiers who brought back with them melodies and lullabies in memory of their pleasant stay in sunny and romantic Indonesia. Such tunes as the Bengawan Solo, Rasa Sayange and Sapoe Tangan are very much liked, especially by girls. Whenever an Indonesian meets these song fans, the first they will ask him is to teach them the Bengawan Solo and the Indonesia Raya, the national anthem of Indonesians. The Tamagawa Gakuen of Tokyo has a choir, which can sing the Indonesia Raya very skilfully.

Dances Are Taught

To foster closer relation among the various arts of Greater East Asia, and in an endeavor to arrange and produce a Greater East Asiatic art, dances are at present being taught in various dance-schools of Tokyo. Here too, the famous Serimpi and other Court-dances of Djawa are introduced and instructed by an able teacher, Mr. Raden Soewanto, formerly president of the Djakarta Fine Arts Society Anggana Raras, and who is now attached to the Third Department of the Board of Information. Classes are held by the world-famed Toho Takarazuka attended by its beautiful artists and belles, and the Dai Toa Geijutsu Kenkyujo, a semi-official institution sponsored by the Education Department to do research work on the cultures of the various peoples comprising the Greater East Asiatic family of nations. Its result was offered to and heartily received by the public in the form of a Dai-Toa Stage Show toward the end of last year at the Tsukiji Kokumin Gekijo, in which show Michio Ito—Japan's leading classical dancer—took a prominent part.

Another research body now functioning in Tokyo is the Tokugawa Malai Kenkyujo, headed by Marquis Y. Tokugawa. This institution is in constant close touch with literary circles of Malai and it is understood that at present it is engaged in the compilation of some books, resulting from the research made. The school attached to the Tenri Headquarters at Tambaichi, Nara, is making a scientific study on the etymology and pronunciation of Malai words. For this it has the able assistance of Mr. Yusuf Ahmad, formerly head of the Malai Normal College at Tanjong Malim, Malai Peninsula.

Mention should be made on the books about Indonesia written by Japanese authors on their return from the South. The number of these books is quite big, not less than a score. But, while there are some excellent books, portraying the real Indonesia, there are also some books which are below the standard and cause some disappointment to Indonesians, who have come across those books. It seems that the writers responsible for them are somewhat biased, or otherwise have received wrong informations while collecting their writing-materials, while there are also writers and cartoonists, who unknowingly have created the impressions that Indonesians are still half-civilized and half-naked people. But there is no doubt, that the standard of these books is daily improving, and a true to life portrait of Indonesia is being more and more produced.

Thus, the study of things Indonesian is being carried out publicly and privately with great enthusiasm by the people of Japan, as much as the study of things Japanese are taken up with much importance by Indonesians. With this great interest from both sides, mutual understanding and appreciation will be quickly enhanced for the benefit of both nations, especially for Indonesia, which is on the way toward full-fledged freedom.

Aeroneurosis

Aeroneurosis is the name of a new disease which affects many pilots who fly regularly and spend many hours in the air. This affliction affects 50 per cent of pilots over 30 years of age. Aeroneurosis is said to be a nervous disorder resulting from cumulative nervous and physical strains and causes men over 30 to age with great rapidity.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, February 23

AMERICAN MANPOWER LOSSES

MAINICHI—The Americans, in their ambition for world hegemony, justify the mass slaughtering of women and children, as well as the destruction of cultural institutions, on the principal that "the most humane methods of warfare are those which will terminate the war most quickly. If aerial bombings serve this end, then even the most cruel blind bombing must be termed humane." These Americans previously condemned the bombing of cities as inhumane.

The enemy, who makes no distinction between right and wrong, has carried out carpet-bombings against important German cities. He will resort to the same tactics against our country. Nevertheless, the Americans are themselves extremely afraid of death, which is not strange for this war of their making is for them a war of aggression which aims at world domination, lacking the sacred and just ideals which transcend life and death.

"To subjugate other races, monopolize the resources of the world, and lift the living standard of the American people alone to as high a level as possible—all this is good; but to sacrifice our lives for a 'war for profit' is something we would avoid, if possible," such is the attitude of the American people toward the present war. This attitude is evident in the U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson's statement that "the U.S. Forces' foremost principle of war conduct is to protect the lives of the U.S. officers and men."

Yet, even the United States, who makes it her foremost principle of war conduct to protect the lives of the officers and men of the U.S. forces, cannot do anything about the rapid increase in losses of men brought about by the progressive intensification of the war situation. According to the latest American announcement, U.S. casualties had reached 782,180 by February 15, more than twice the figure, 264,000, for World War I. Even assuming the correctness of the announced casualty figure, to have suffered almost 800,000 casualties must have been a shock to the U.S. war leaders.

Neutral circles have been pointing out that U.S. announcements cannot be taken at their face value. For instance, on November 6 last year the U.S. Federal War Wounded Board Chief announced that the number of officers and men of the U.S. forces incapable of serving again, as registered by the beginning of October, 1944, had reached 271,000 persons. On the basis of this figure, the Washington correspondent of the Courier de Geneve estimated the losses in men suffered by the U.S. forces in the following manner:

"It is considered that those incapable of serving again make up about 40 per cent of the total number of wounded soldiers. It is therefore certain that the number of wounded soldiers in the U.S. forces must be around 700,000. If, furthermore, the number of soldiers killed is figured at the rate of one dead to two wounded, it is believed that the combined total of the losses sustained by the U.S. forces in wounded and dead must be in excess of one million." Yet, the losses of the U.S. forces at the time this estimate was made, that is up to October of last year, were announced as 472,779. This was even less than half the figure as estimated.

Just what losses in men the enemy has suffered is unfathomable as the enemy is desperately putting up a smoke screen to hide the truth. The war is yet to be fought. It is from now on that we shall, with the united strength of the entire nation, attack the enemy fiercely and force unlimited human losses upon him. Until the American people have been persuaded of the wrong and inhumane character of the ambitions of their war leaders, our sacred war will have to go on. We must kill unlimited numbers of U.S. soldiers as they come up against us.

Antarctica

There are no Eskimos, no polar bears, nor any fur-bearing animals to be found in Antarctica. Penguins are found within a few hundred miles of the South Pole. A few species of minute wingless insects of a degenerate type are met with, but the only important mammalian life to be found is in marine form. There are numerous whales and a few species of seal. The absence of all land animal is one of the most striking features of Antarctica.

English Channel

The English Channel was first crossed by a balloon in 1785, a swimmer in 1875, an airplane in 1909, a motor boat in 1929, a rowboat in 1930, and a glider in 1931. Thus the channel has been "conquered" in various ways but strangest of all was the method employed by an Australian school teacher, who several years ago walked across the body of water on water-skis.